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DESCRIPTION OF A RACE OF PEROGNATHUS PARVUS FROM ARIZONA.

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The pocket mouse *Perognathus parvus* is most characteristically a Great Basin species generally living on more or less sandy ground where the sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) is the dominant plant. In 1932 Miss Annie M. Alexander and Miss Louise Kellogg collected two specimens of this species near Mt. Trumbull in the high plateau country of northwestern Arizona. These specimens indicated that an undescribed race of *parvus* inhabited the region. Accordingly the area was revisited in 1933 in order to obtain a series large enough to show with certainty whether or not the two specimens were actually characteristic of the population living there. A study of the larger series obtained has led to the conclusion that the population merits recognition as a geographic race.

Perognathus parvus trumbullensis, new subspecies.

Type.—Young adult male, skin and skull, no. 60929, Mus. Vert. Zool., from Nixon Spring, 6250 ft., Mount Trumbull, Mohave County, Arizona. Collected May 26, 1933, by Annie M. Alexander. Original number 2182.

Distribution.—Probably ranging throughout the high plateau region in Arizona north of the Colorado River wherever the habitat is suitable.

Diagnosis and comparisons.—A race of *Perognathus parvus* characterized by dark color, slender rostrum, weakly-flaring zygomatic arches, relatively large mastoid bullae. Compared with near topotypes of *Perognathus parvus olivaceus* (Merriam), the only recognized race of *parvus* whose area of distribution approaches that of *trumbullensis:* Averaging smaller in size, skull with more slender rostrum and weaker zygomatic arches, relatively broader through mastoids; mastoids relatively larger; color darker dorsally, belly hairs in most specimens plumbeous basally and tipped with ochraceous-buff instead of pure white to roots.

The race *olivaceus* is widely distributed in Nevada and some of the adjoining States and it exhibits a considerable degree of local variation. Merriam (North Amer. Fauna, no. 1, 1889, p. 16) named a race *amoenus* from Nephi, Juab County, Utah. One of the characters cited as diagnostic of this race was the presence of pigmented hairs on the belly. Osgood (North Amer. Fauna, no. 18, 1900, pp. 37–38) placed this name in the synonymy of *olivaceus*. According to Osgood, specimens additional to those studied by Merriam showed that the character of pigmented ventral hairs was not constant. In the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology are seven topotypes of "*amoenus*" and in only one of these is there a suggestion of pigment in the belly hairs. The type of *amoenus*, which I had opportunity to examine in May, 1935, is not as richly pigmented as the series from Mt. Trumbull. Furthermore, the specimens from Nephi differ from those from Mt. Trumbull in the same way as do the near topotypes of *olivaceus*.

Color (capitalized terms after Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, 1912).—Dorsal hairs with tips black, subterminal bands Ochraceous-Buff, basal portions Neutral Gray. Hairs of throat, breast, and inguinal region white. Belly with hairs Pale Neutral Gray at bases, Pinkish Cinnamon on tips. Hairs of distal part of feet white, of proximal part, Light Pinkish Cinnamon.

The specimens show some variation in color, some being more and some less intensely pigmented than the type specimen. The series from Mt. Trumbull is much more uniform than the series from 6 miles north of Wolf Hole. Only a few specimens, all from the latter locality, lack pigment on the hairs of the belly, yet one from the Wolf Hole locality is as intensely pigmented as the darkest of the Mt. Trumbull series.

Measurements.—Average, minimum, and maximum measurements in millimeters of adult males (the single number in parentheses indicates the number of specimens averaged): Total length (20), 171 (153–182); tail (20) 87 (77–96); hind foot (20), 23 (21–24); ear from notch (12), 9 (8–10); weight in grams (20), 19.1 (15.0–23.8). Skull: occipitonasal length (18), 26.8 (25.3–27.8); frontonasal length (20), 17.9 (16.8–18.7); mastoid breadth (18), 14.1 (13.9–14.4), length of mastoid (18), 9.2 (8.9–9.4); distance between stylomastoid formina (18), 11.4 (10.9–12.0); interorbital space (20), 6.0 (5.5–6.4).

Specimens examined.—Total number 48, all from Mohave County, Arizona, as follows: 6 miles north of Wolf Hole, 4900 feet, 9; Nixon Spring, 6250 feet, Mt. Trumbull, 39.